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AZALEA HINODEGIRI

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GOLDSBORO
NURSERY
CATALOG

PLANTS *for*
Every Purpose

PHONE 2803

L. R. CASEY, *Proprietor*

GOLDSBORO NURSERY
GOLDSBORO, NO. CAROLINA

Broadleaf Evergreens

ABELIA

Grandiflora. Pinkish white, bell-shaped flowers all Summer.

AUCUBA

Japonica. Dark green leaves 3 in. long. Red berries. Require some shade.

Japonica variegated. (*Gold-dust Plant*).

AZALEA

Amoena coccinea. Evergreen. Dark green foliage, brilliant red flowers; very hardy here.

Coral Bells. Coral-pink flowers, shading deeper to the center, very dainty hose-in-hose. A good variety for forcing.

Flame. Brilliant red flowers with coppery suffusion. Suitable for landscape planting.

Hexe. Well known evergreen forcing variety with large hose-in-hose flowers of a brilliant crimson color.

Hinodegiri (Red Japanese Azalea). Dwarf grower completely covered with brilliant red flowers in early Spring.

Indica alba. Large white flowers. Hardy.



Azalea Formosa

AZALEA—Continued

Indica formosa. Large lavender rose flowers. Dark green foliage.

Indica phoenicia. Color of bloom and habit of growth similar to Formosa. Phoenicia seems to be a little hardier.

Salmon Beauty. A very compact growing evergreen variety, with large, bright salmon-pink flowers.

BERBERIS

Juliane. Evergreen with large dark shiny leaves.

Sargentii. Evergreen Barberry similar to Berberis Juliane except that it grows more rapidly and foliage is lighter green.

Verruculosa (Warty Barberry). Compact growing variety with small shiny leaves. A gem for the rock garden.

BOXWOOD—BUXUS

Arborescens (Tree Box). Fine for hedges or individual specimen. We have round, conical and pyramidal plants.

Japonica (Japanese Boxwood). Light green foliage. Stands hot weather.

Sempervirens (Bush Box).

Suffruticosa (Old English Boxwood). Dwarf.

CAMELLIA

Japonica. Slow growing evergreen with dark green leaves having flowers in very early Spring.

Orton Pink. Large double flowers of bright rose pink.

Pink Perfection. Double shell pink. The only hardy light pink.

Professor C. S. Sargent. Double crimson, Peony form.

Sarah Frost. One of the oldest and hardiest varieties. Medium size, deep rose-pink flowers freely produced.

Single Red. Bright red flowers, yellow stamen in center; very hardy.

CHERRY LAUREL

(See *Laurocerasus*).



Camellia Prof. C. S. Sargent

CLEYERA

Japonica. A slow growing plant related to Camellia. Habit of growth and shape of leaves somewhat like Pittosporum, for which it is a good substitute, since it is much hardier. New foliage reddish, turning glossy green.

COTONEASTER

Conspicua. One of the new Cotoneasters, having very small, grayish green leaves. Medium rapid growth, compact, graceful plant, with rather drooping habit. Very desirable.

DANAE

Racemosa (Poet's Laurel). Evergreen shrub with Asparagus-like stems and glossy green leaves. The red berries in Winter are about the size of, and resemble Cherries.

ELEAGNUS

Fruitlandi. Large green leaves, silver underside. Fragrant flowers in Fall, red berries in Spring.

EUONYMUS

Japonica. Dark green foliage, slender, compact growth.

Patens. Medium spreading growth. Orange-red berries in early Fall.

Radicans (Winter Creeper). Evergreen climbing shrub. Easily kept in clumps by light pruning.

FEIJOA

Sellowiana (Pineapple Guava). A South American gray foliaged plant. The unusual flowers are a combination of dark red and gray.

GARDENIA

Floridum (Cape Jasmine). Well known evergreen with white flowers.

Fortunei. Differs from the ordinary Cape Jasmine in that it blooms until frost, making it a much more desirable plant.

HESPERALOE

Parvifolia (Red Yucca).



Ilex Cornuta Burfordi



Ilex Opaca (American Holly)

ILEX

Cassine. Small evergreen tree with an abundance of bright red berries in early Winter. Is said to be a cross between our native Holly and Yaupon. Very showy and desirable.

Cornuta (Chinese Holly). Dark green foliage. Large red berries borne profusely. The plant forms a bushy, compact tree ten to twelve feet high. Very attractive and popular.

Cornuta burfordi. Same habit of growth as Cornuta, but the leaves have only one point, instead of several, like the leaves of Cornuta and American Holly.

Crenata (Japanese Holly). Leaves about the size of Boxwood. Medium growth, black berries.

Crenata microphylla (Small Leaf Japanese Holly). Black berries.

Crenata rotundifolia. Compact evergreen shrub with round, shiny green foliage, black berries.

Myrtifolia. Medium loose growing Holly with leaves long and very narrow. Large bunches of bright red berries in profusion.

Opaca (American Holly). Ours are rooted cuttings from berried trees, so all will have berries.

Opaca hume. Similar to Opaca except faster growing.

ILEX—Continued

Vomitoria (Yaupon). Grayish green leaves. Compact growth. Small red berries.

ILLICIUM

Anisatum. Handsome broadleaf evergreen shrub. A small tree of upright habit. Its crushed leaves have a pleasant aroma.

JASMINUM

Floridum. Small evergreen shrub producing bright golden flowers during the Summer. Hardy here.

LAUROCERASUS

Caroliniana (Carolina Cherry Laurel). Rather rapid growing evergreen tree with dark green leaves. Can be trimmed to almost any shape. Very dense if sheared three or four times each season.

Officinalis (English Laurel). Broad shiny foliage. Tall, vigorous, bushy growth.

LIGUSTRUM

Amurensis (Amur River Privet). Hedge plants.

Henri. Dark green leaves about one inch long, almost round; if kept pruned will make compact attractive plant. Grows about same size as Lig. lucidum.

Japonicum (Japanese Privet). Tall growing plant with large green leaves. White flowers followed by blue berries.

Lucidum (Wax-leaf Privet). Medium bushy growth. Dark green leaves. White flowers followed by blue berries.

Ligustrum Japonicum and Ligustrum Lucidum are sold in the Southeast as we have them listed. Many horticulturists claim that we have the name reversed.

Lucidum gracilis. Very dark green pointed leaves, erect habit of growth.

Pendula (Weeping Privet).

MAGNOLIA

Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). See Shade Trees.

MAHONIA

Japonica (Bealei). Dark green Holly-like foliage. Yellow flowers in January. Blue berries in May. Needs some shade.

Fortunei. Long, narrow, serrated leaves. Yellow bloom in early Fall. Plant resembles Nandina.

MICHELIA

Fuscata (*Banana Shrub*). A slow growing bushy evergreen of light green color. When in bloom has an odor exactly like that of Banana.

NANDINA

Domestica. Light green foliage in Summer, turns red in Fall. Red berries. Very popular.

OSMANTHUS

Aquifolium. Medium bushy growth. Dark green leaves like Holly. Very desirable.

Fortunei. Compact growing shrub with large Holly-like leaf. Grows well in shade.

Fragrans (*Sweet Olive*). Well known evergreen shrub with small, scented flowers.



Amur River Privet

PHILLYREA

Decora. Leaves about as long as English Laurel but only half as wide. Slow growing compact plant.

PHOTINIA

Glabra (*Red Photinia*). A good plant for hedges, etc. Regular pruning will keep this plant crimson foliaged during the entire growing season.

Serrulata. Dark green almost prickly leaves. New foliage is red in Spring.

PYRACANTHA

Lalandi (*Firethorn*). Tall grower. Orange berries in Fall.

Serrata. Tall compact growth, red berries.

Yunnanensis. Spreading growth. Bright red berries in late Fall.

RAPHIOLEPIS

Indica (*Indian Hawthorn*). A very slow growing, spreading broadleaf evergreen. White, fragrant flowers in late Summer followed by black berries.

SARCOCOCCA

Ruscifolia. A small evergreen. The glossy leaves are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Prefers partly shaded location.

THEA

Bohea (*Tea Plant*). Bushy plant, dark green foliage. White flower.

VIBURNUM

Macrophyllum. A handsome evergreen shrub with lustrous shining leaves about four inches long. Compact growth.

Tinus. Rather slow growing, broadleaf evergreen with small, creamy white, fragrant flowers in Winter. Occasionally it gets cold hurt.

YUCCA

Treculena. Tall white flowers.



Pyracantha

Coniferous Evergreens

BIOTA

Orientalis (*Chinese Arborvitae*).

Aurea nana (*Berkman's Arborvitae*).

Compact grower. Roundish shape. Foliage is a yellowish green.

Bakeri (*Baker's Arborvitae*). Pyramidal growth. Bright green foliage which remains green in Winter.

Bonita. Round compact Arborvitae. Green in Winter.

Orientalis pyramidalis. Tall, compact Chinese Arborvitae.

CEDRUS

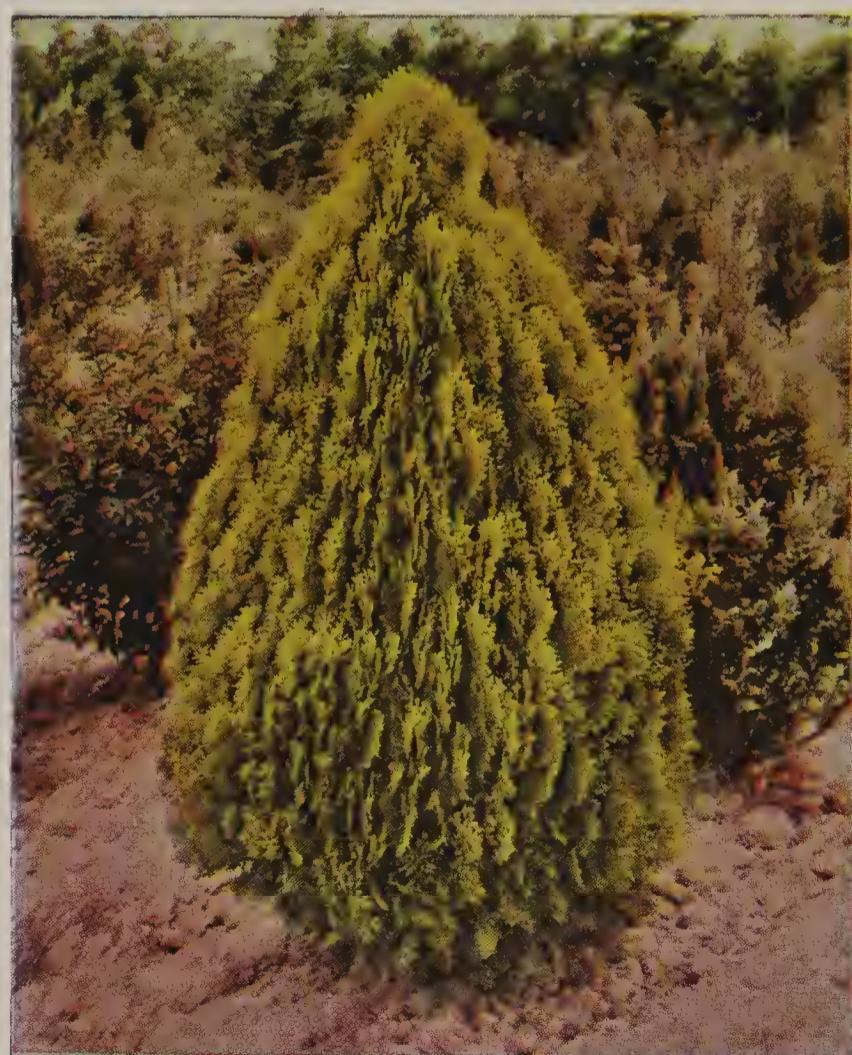
Deodara (*Deodara Cedar*). Tall pointed tree with light blue foliage.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Harringtonia fastigiata (*Spiral or Korean Plum Yew*). Upright growing variety of bushy habit with narrow dark green foliage. Very hardy. Resembles the Irish Yew.



Cedrus Deodara



Biota Aurea Nana

CRYPTOMERIA

Japonica. A native to Japan, where it is planted for timber. A graceful and rapid growing evergreen tree with foliage somewhat resembling a swamp Cypress. A very desirable specimen evergreen tree.

Japonica lobbi. A more compact variety of well known Cryptomeria.

CUNNINGHAMIA

Lanceolata (*Chinese Fir*). Tall growing tree having 3 or 4 stems. Bright needle-like foliage.

JUNIPERUS

Chinensis mascula. One of the best columnar Junipers. Retains its rich green color all Winter.

Chinensis pfitzeriana (*Pfitzer's Juniper*). Well known spreading Juniper with blue-green foliage.

Chinensis variegated. Low conical grower with almost white growth mixed with green.



Retinospora Plumosa

LIBOCEDRUS

Decurrens (*Incense Cedar*). Has cinnamon-red bark and short spreading branches.

PODOCARPUS

Sinensis macrophylla (*Large Leaf Japanese Yew*). Dark green leaves, upright stems, thrives in either sun or shade. Much more rapid growth than other Yews.

RETINOSPORA

Pisifera. Pyramidal growth. Holds green color in Winter.

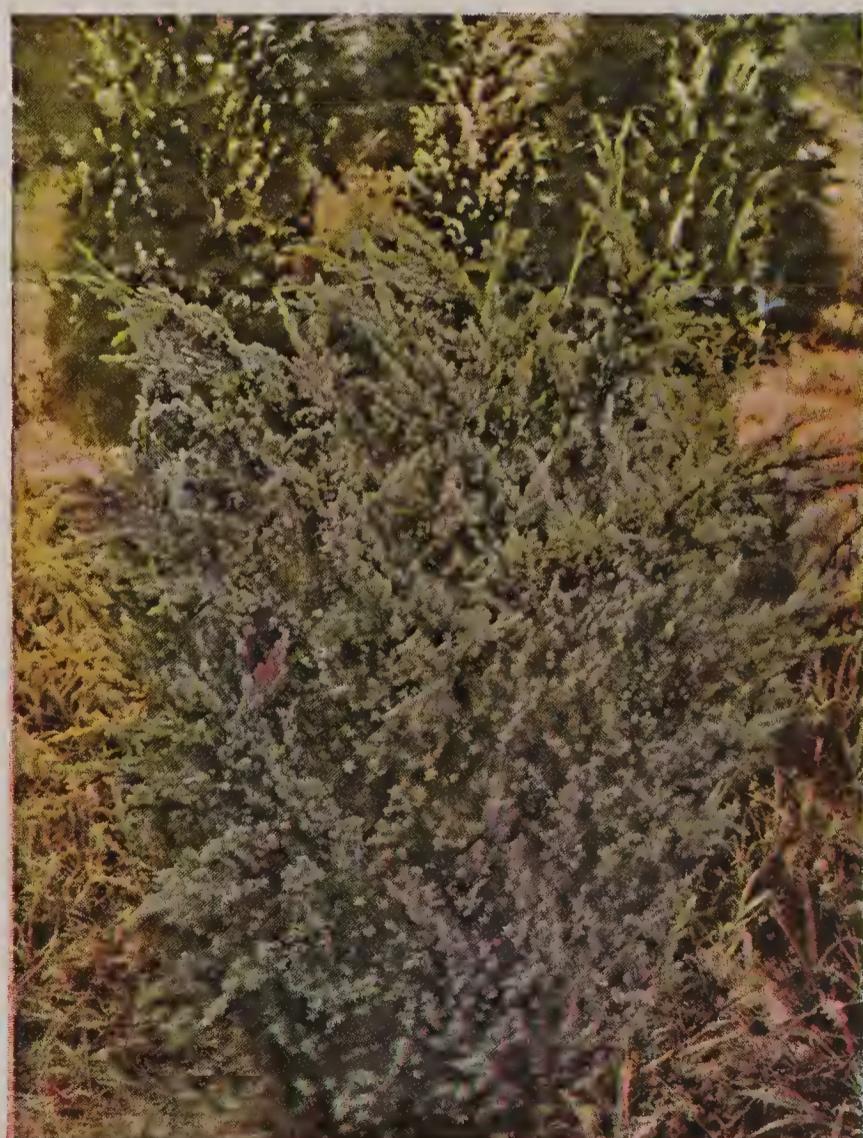
Pisifera aurea. Same as Pisifera, except for yellow tinted foliage.

Plumosa. Bright green plume-like foliage. Pyramidal medium growth. Changes color some in Winter.

THUJA

Occidentalis globosa (*Globe Arborvitae*). Compact.

Occidentalis lobbi. A hardy pyramidal form of American Arborvitae. We consider it the best American Arborvitae for Southern planting. Holds its dark green color in Winter.



Juniper Squamata Meyeri

JUNIPERUS—Continued

Communis (*English Juniper*). Tall, narrow growth. Grayish green color.

Communis ashfordi. In our opinion the best of the grayish green pyramidal Junipers.

Excelsa stricta (*Spiny Greek Juniper*). Low conical Juniper. Grayish green foliage.

Squamata meyeri. A low semi-spreading Juniper with irregular growth. Blue foliage.

Virginiana (*Native Red Cedar*).

Virginiana cannarti. Dark green variety of Cedar.

Virginiana glauca (*Blue Virginia Cedar*).

Virginiana kosteri (*Koster's Juniper*). Foliage same as native Cedar. Growing habit, spreading, like Pfitzer.

Virginiana pyramidaliformia Hilli. Pyramidal growth. Gray-green in Summer, plum color in Winter. Very attractive.

Sabina (*Savin Juniper*). Spreading Juniper, dark green foliage.

Japonica sylvestris (*Sylvester Juniper*). Pyramidal growth. Grayish green foliage.

Flowering Shrubs and Trees

ALTHAEA

(*Rose-of-Sharon*)

Medium shrub with flowers in late Summer. Double red and white.

AMYGDALUS

Nana (*Flowering Almond*). Double pink flowers. Low growing shrub.

BARBERRY

Redleaf. Red leaves all Summer. Showy hedge.

BUDDLEIA

Hartwegi (*Butterfly Bush*). As a cut flower, Hartwegi is unsurpassed. The flowers are closely spaced on the bright lavender panicles. The foliage is very heavy and is rich dark green. Hardier than other Summer-flowering Butterfly Bushes.

CASTANEA

Mollissima (*Chinese Chestnut*). Blight resistant. Good quality nuts.

CERCIS

Canadensis (*Red Bud or Judas Tree*). Rosy pink flowers.

Chinensis (*Dwarf Chinese Red Bud*). Flowers larger and darker than native species.

CORNUS

Florida (*White Flowering Dogwood*).



Red Leaved Barberry



Pink Flowering Almond

CORNUS

Florida plena (*Double White Flowering Dogwood*).

Florida rubra (*Pink Flowering Dogwood*).

CALYCANTHUS

Floridus. Old-fashioned, sweet shrub.

CYDONIA

Japonica (*Flowering Quince*). Red flowers in very early Spring.

DEUTZIA

Gracilis (*White Deutzia*).

Pink (*Pink Deutzia*).

DESMODIUM

Penduliflorum. Pinkish lavender flowers on long drooping stems in late Summer.

FORSYTHIA

Spectabilis (*Golden Bell*). Yellow flowers in early Spring.

HYDRANGEA

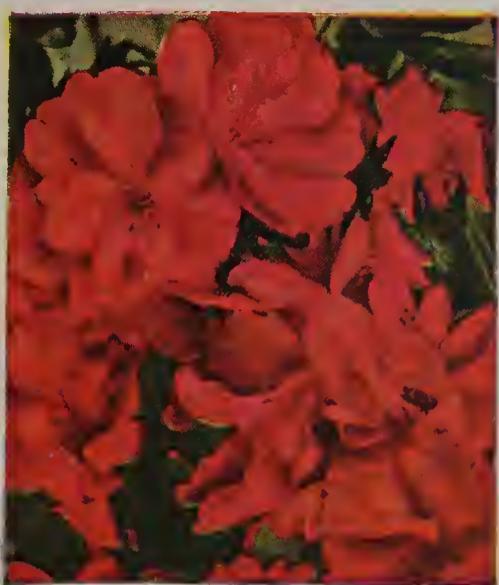
Opuloides. Pink or blue flowers.

KOLKWITZIA

Amabilis (*Beauty Bush*). Beautiful new shrub from China. The flowers which are borne in profusion in early Spring are pale pink, trumpet shaped with orange veins in throat, buds darker. Does not bloom profusely until about five years old.



Cornus, Pink Dogwood



Dbl. Red Flowering Peach

LAGERSTROEMIA

Indica (*Crape Myrtle*). Pink, Watermelon red, and white.
Wm. Toovey. Very large flower heads of best red color.

LILAC

Persian (*Rothomagensis*). The dainty foliage of this Lilac is not as heavy as that of common Lilac. The blooms, however, are very similar. This is the only Lilac we have found to be satisfactory in our section.

Common White.



Japan Quince

LONICERA

Fragrantissima (*First Breath of Spring*). Well known, medium growing shrub.

Lindleyana. Semi-dwarf. Fragrant flowers blooming from May until frost. Almost evergreen.

Tatarica (*Bush Honeysuckle*). Flowers in Spring, followed by red berries in Summer. We have red and white flowering.

MALUS

(*Flowering Crabapple*). Pink.

POMEGRANATE

Orange red flowers, edible fruit.

PRUNUS

Persica (*Double Flowering Peach*). A dwarf tree characterized by its early profusion of double flowers. Red, Pink, White.



Crape Myrtle

PRUNUS—Continued

Pissardi (*Flowering Plum*). Purple leaf Plum.

Serrulata Sieboldi (*Double Flowering Cherry*). Pink flowers of good size.

Subhirtella pendula (*Weeping Cherry*). Large, umbrella-like heads on tall standards make a fountain-like appearance each Spring when in bloom.

SPIRAEA

Opulifolia (*Bridal Wreath*). White flowers covering long stems in early Spring.

Thunbergi. Light green foliage. Dwarf grower. White flowers very early.

Van Houtte. Medium drooping shrub. Clusters of white flowers in Spring.



Prunus (Japanese Weeping Pinkflowering Cherry)

VIBURNUM

Carlesi. A native of Korea, it is a pleasing, fragrant flowering shrub. The bushes are covered with dull green foliage. Tubular flowers come in nicely rounded heads, white inside and pink outside. A very spicy odor. Requires a sunny spot and plenty of water in Summer.

VITEX

Agnus-castus (Chaste Tree). Slender spikes of sky-blue flowers Midsummer. Grayish green leaves. Tall growth.

WEIGELA

Rosea. Rosy pink flowers early Spring.



Spiraea Vanhouttei

Vines

EUONYMUS

Colorata. A splendid rapid growing ground cover. Bright green leaves in Summer, turning reddish bronze in Winter.

GELSEMIUM

Semperfirens (Carolina Yellow Jasmine). Evergreen vine with shiny green foliage and bright yellow flowers in early Spring. Fine for trellises.



Viburnum Carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum)

HEDERA

Helix (English Ivy). Well known evergreen vine used for covering walls, trellises, and for ground cover in shady places.

Hahn's Self Branching Ivy. Small leaf English Ivy with close branching habit. Desirable for ground cover or pot plants.

HYPERICUM

Calycinum (St. John's Wort). A ground cover growing about 8 in. tall with evergreen leaves about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Has single yellow flowers about 2 in. in diameter. One of the best ground covers.

OPHIOPOGON

(Snakebeard).

Slender, evergreen leaves 8 to 10 in. long. Spikes of blue flowers. Splendid for edging borders and for ground cover.

VINCA

Minor. Sometimes called Myrtle, is a rather slow growing vine with dark, shiny green leaves. Bright blue flowers in Spring. Much used as a ground cover.

WISTERIA

Multijuga (Long Flowered Chinese Wisteria).

WOODBINE

(Native Red Honeysuckle).

Shade Trees

ACER

Saccharum (*Sugar Maple*). The best of the Maples and the most popular. Large oval-headed tree. The foliage turns to beautiful red and yellow in the Fall. Although a rather slow grower, it is a very desirable, showy shade tree.

BETULA

Nigra (*Birch*). Its silvery bark has a torn appearance of ragged, reddish brown. Though densely branched, it has a slender, graceful appearance.

LOMBARDY POPLAR

Tall, upright grower. Good for screens.

Chinese. A darker shade of green and a little more dense than ordinary Lombardy Poplar.

MAGNOLIA

Grandiflora (*Southern Magnolia*). Well known Magnolia tree of the South, with large, glossy evergreen leaves; immense white flowers.



Sugar Maple

MIMOSA

Graceful, rather low, spreading growth. Pinkish-red flowers in July.

PECAN TREES

We have recommended for several years that Pecan trees be used for shade. They are beautifully shaped and hold their foliage until cold weather. After the first freeze, they shed all their leaves in about two weeks, making it easy to keep the lawn clean around them for almost the entire year.



Southern Magnolia

QUERCUS

Nigra (*Water Oak*). Handsome tree with round topped head. Leaves rather pear shaped.

Phellos (*Willow Oak*). Broad, cone-shaped tree. Long, narrow, bright green leaves. The most popular Oak in this section.

Virginiana (*Live Oak*). Slow growing, spreading evergreen.

TEXAS UMBRELLA

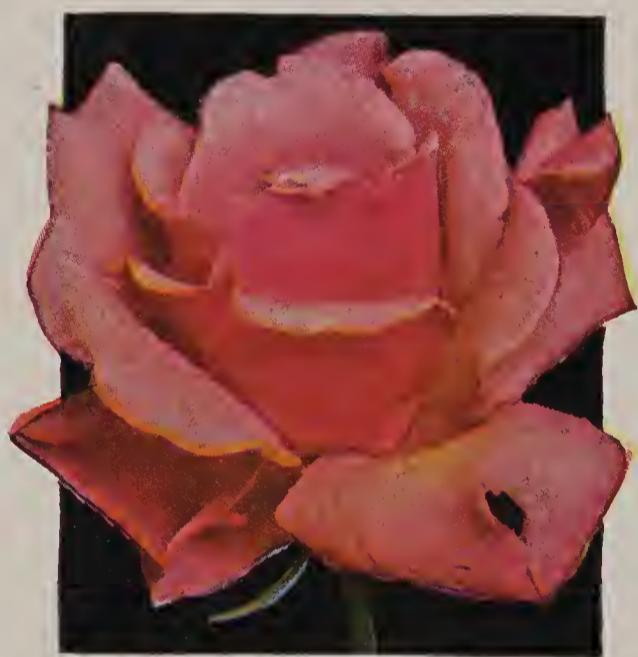
Medium to tall tree. Fine for lawns.

WEEPING WILLOW

Fine for wet spot.



Editor McFarland



Betty Uprichard



Dainty Bess

Roses

We are one of the largest producers of Rose bushes in the Southeast. All the varieties we offer will do well if given proper attention.

All of our bush Roses are monthly blooming, except Frau Karl Druschki and Paul Neyron.

Abol. Full white blooms with faint blush tint; fragrant.

Ariel. A large flower of orange-flame and yellow. Plants are healthy and vigorous, producing many attractive fragrant flowers. One of the best orange-colored Roses.

Autumn. Burnt-orange, red, orange, and pink. A rainbow of Autumn's glorious colors is what this splendid Rose produces during the growing season. Lasts well as a cut flower.

Ami Quinard. A red Rose with an almost black lustre. Buds pointed, slender. This is the darkest red Rose we have ever seen.

Briarcliff. Columbia type of Rose, having fine, handsome flowers of an even shade of silvery rose pink. Does not produce imperfect buds like Columbia.

Betty Uprichard. In our fields this Rose has brought forth many exclamations from visitors. The buds are salmon-pink, stained with copper-pink on the outside. Stems are long and stiff. The open flower resembles a Camellia and lasts long when cut. Plants strong, free blooming. Highly recommended for the South.

Charles K. Douglas. Fine long-pointed, bright red buds, opening to large crimson-scarlet flowers. Vigorous, healthy foliage.

Condesa de Sastago. Coppery red and yellow. In hardiness and continuity of bloom, it compares favorably with the well-known Radiances.

Cochet, White. Differs from the pink Maman Cochet only in color. The buds are white, sometimes blotched or streaked with pink, opening to creamy white flowers.

Cochet, Pink. This is an old pink variety that has been discontinued by many growers. It is, however, one of the best Roses for the South, and we have many calls for it. The flowers are creamy pink and last well when cut. Plants grow large and strong.

Dainty Bess. A beautiful pink Rose, charming in its simplicity. With only 5 petals, the flowers are 3 to 4 inches across. Blooming all Summer, these attractive flowers are decorated with stamens on red filaments which add the final artistic touch to Dainty Bess.

Duchess of Wellington. One of the most beautiful yellows. The buds are extra long, pointed, of a golden orange color, and open into beautiful saffron-yellow flowers.

Edith Nellie Perkins. Very lovely, long pointed, salmon-pink buds heavily overspread with gold on inside of petals when open.

Etoile de Hollande. Finest dark red Rose for general purposes. The large flowers are perfect when about half open. Vigorous; healthy foliage, fragrant.

Editor McFarland. An aristocratic pink Rose. Resembles Radiance in performance. Long, finely formed buds of pink with amber glow. Constant and free bloomer.

E. G. Hill. Beautiful dark red buds on long stems, open to full-centered scarlet flowers.

Federico Casas. Coppery pink and orange. Good in the garden and lasts well as a cut flower.

Frau Karl Druschki (White American Beauty). One of the most widely planted white Roses. Buds are often tinted with pink but the open flowers are pure white. Prune after first crop of blooms for Fall flowers.

Francis Scott Key. The most double Rose we know. The light crimson flowers are borne on long, stiff stems. A great favorite.

Grenoble. Large crimson buds open to big, full flowers of bright red. One of the best new reds we have seen. Disease-resistant. Strong, healthy grower.

J. J. L. Mock. Large buds of silvery rose with carmine-pink on outside. Opens slowly. Double. Almost thornless. Healthy.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. The best white in this class for the South. The creamy buds open to well-formed, pure white blooms.

Killarney Brilliant. Differs from Killarney in color, which is darker pink.

Lady Hillingdon. One of the most dependable yellow Roses for the South. Beautiful apricot yellow Tea Rose. Sturdy grower.

Luxembourg. Stiff, upright stems. Buds yellow, fading to copper in the center. One of the few good yellows for the South.

Ludding, E. J. Deep pink, overspread with orange. Flowers come singly on long, stiff stems, making it ideal for cutting. Grows vigorously and blooms steadily.

Margaret McGredy. Red petals with golden base. A consistent bloomer. Always commands attention.

Mrs. Chas. Bell (Shell-pink Radiance). Very strong, healthy plant that produces flowers in form and quality exactly like Radiance, but having a beautiful shell-pink color. Flowers show up better when about half open.

Mrs. Pierre S. DuPont. The ace of golden yellows.

Nuntius Pacelli. Free-blooming, cream colored buds open to fully double, pure white flowers.

Paul Neyron. Dark lilac-rose blooms, very fragrant.

President Herbert Hoover. The mixing of the colors in this Rose resembles that of Talisman, differing from Talisman in that all the colors are darker. It is fast becoming a favorite.

Radiance. The inside of the petals is a brilliant pink with lighter shadings on the reverse side. Strong growing habits are too well known for further statement.

Red Radiance. The most widely planted of any red Rose because of its hardiness, strong growing habits, and resistance to diseases. Color is that of the American Beauty Rose.

Sunburst. Fine pointed yellow buds, suffused with orange at the center; fragrant.

Syracuse. An outstanding crimson-red Rose. Buds are perfectly formed with firm centers, opening to very double flowers with recurved outer petals.

Talisman. Is a glorious combination of orange, yellow and rose-red. One of the finest of all Roses for cutting. Very beautiful in Fall.

Thomas Edison. Large, two-toned pink buds, double enough to last well when cut. Doesn't stop blooming in the hottest weather. Strong grower. Healthy foliage.

Willowmere. A strong grower and continuous bloomer; large double blooms of salmon pink rose overlaid with orange glow.

Polyantha Roses

Cecile Brunner. Well known Sweetheart Rose.

Chattilon. Bright pink, small, long pointed bud.

Gloria Mundi. Scarlet orange.

Gruss an Aachen. Yellowish pink, salmon shadings.

Orleans. Rosy red with white centers. Showiest of all Baby Ramblers.

Rosa Rouletti. Very tiny pink buds. Full grown open flower about the size of a penny. Fine for rock gardens.

Tip Top (Baby Doll). Golden yellow, edged cerise.



Etoile de Hollande



Mrs. Pierre S. Du Pont



President Herbert Hoover



Paul's Scarlet

Hardy Climbing Roses

(Showy Blooms in Spring Only)

American Beauty. Well known red forcing Rose.

Dr. Van Fleet. Apple blossom pink. Delicate shade of flesh pink, deepening to rosy flesh in center; large flowers.

Jacotte. The lovely fragrant flowers come profusely on plants with varnished, holly-like foliage. Apricot-orange, with tints of copper-red.

Lady Banks (*Yellow Banksian*). Small leaved trailing Rose. Very attractive yellow flowers.

Mary Wallace. Early, profuse bloomer. Brilliant pink.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin (*Spanish Beauty*). Long-pointed crimson buds open to large, urn-shaped flowers of pearl-pink. Often called the "Queen of the Climbers."

Paul's Scarlet. Well known, showy climber. Covers itself each Spring with bright scarlet flowers. Best hardy red climber.

Monthly Blooming Climbing Roses

Cecile Brunner (*Sweetheart*). Similar to bush Rose, having larger upright stems and much more vigorous.

Cochet, Pink. Differs from the bush Rose only in the climbing habit.

Cochet, White. One of the best white climbers.

Etoile de France. A lovely shade of clear crimson velvet. Very fragrant.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Differs from the bush Rose only in its climbing habit.

Luxembourg. A climbing yellow Rose with flowers exactly like Luxembourg bush Rose. A recent introduction.

Marechal Niel. We have a few of these well known yellow climbers. The flowers are pure yellow on moderately long stems. Plants sometimes get hurt by cold.

Mme. Jules Gravereaux (*Nemo*). One of the best red climbing Roses. Very large flowers on long, stiff stems.

Pink Killarney. Differs only in its climbing habit from the well known bush Rose.

Pink Radiance. Sport of the popular bush Rose.

Red Radiance. Vigorous climber with blooms like the well-known bush Rose.

Souvenir de Wootton. Bright red, pointed buds. One of the best everblooming climbers for the South.

Sunburst. Yellow. Form and color identical to the bush Rose.

Sweetheart. Similar to bush Rose, having larger upright stems and much more vigorous.

Talisman. The multicolored blooms and vigor of the plant have made this climbing sport well liked.

Perennials

ALYSSUM saxatile. A fine rock garden or border plant. Yellow flowers in early Spring; gray foliage.

AQUILEGIA (*Columbine*). Prefers a partially shaded location. Long spurred hybrids, mixed colors.

DIANTHUS deltoides (*Maiden Pink*). An excellent rock garden plant. Blooms just after Phlox subulata. A spreading plant with narrow leaves and is covered with pink flowers during April and May.

PHLOX subulata (*Mossy Phlox*).

Atropurpurea. Red.

Brittoni. Starry white.

Moerheimi. Pink.

Rosea. Pink.



Rijnstroom Phlox

PANSIES (*Steele's Jumbo*).

Large flowers of mixed colors. We believe these to be the finest of all large Pansies.

Swiss Giant Improved.

ENGLISH DAISIES. Mixed colors.

FORGET-ME-NOTS (*Myosotis*).

Alyssum, Saxatile

IBERIS sempervirens (*Hardy Candytuft*). White.

PHLOX decussata (*Hardy Phlox*).

Jules Sandeau. Deep rose pink. Large flowers.

Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white, free bloomer.

Rheinlander. Splendid salmon pink. One of the best.

Rijnstroom. Fine clear pink.

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

PEACH TREES

Mayflower. The earliest Peach yet known. Red, fair quality. Ripens May 25th to June 5th.

Arp Beauty. Large yellow and red, with yellow meat, good flavor and quality. Ripens June 5th to 15th.

Greensboro. Red and white color, white flesh; flavor and quality good. Ripens June 10th to 20th.

Carman. Red color and flesh, rich flavor; very juicy and good. Best flavor of any of the early Peaches. Ripens June 25th to July 5th.

Hiley. Among the earliest of the canning Peaches; free stone, white flesh, red color and good quality. Ripens July 5th to 15th.

Belle of Georgia. Free stone, large, red and white color, white flesh; excellent quality. Ripens July 10th to 20th.

Elberta. Best known and most widely planted of all Peaches, free stone, large red, yellow flesh; excellent for all purposes. Ripens July 15th to 25th.

Augbert. Peach very similar to Elberta but ripens month later.

J. H. Hale. Large, round, red Peach with excellent flavor. Reddish white flesh, free stone. Ripens August 10th to 20th.

Eatons Golden. Yellow cling Peach. (Press.) Ripens September 1st; nice for pickling.

Salwey. Large free stone, yellowish pink color. Good flavor and quality. Ripens September 1st to 10th.

PECAN TREES

Brake. (See description on page 16).

Stuart. Nut large, averaging 40 or 50 to the pound. Tree strong. Heavy crops.

Schley. Thin shell, good crops. Tasty meat.

Success. Roundish nuts, about size of Stuart. Heavy bearer.

PEAR TREES

Coeclon. (See description on page 16.)

Keiffer. Large, yellow skin with bright cheek. Juicy, good flavor when ripe.

Small Fruits

CAMERON DEWBERRY. Vigorous. Grows about twice the size of Lucretia, more resistant to disease, tough, nearly thornless productive canes. Glossy, high quality black berries. Holds up well in shipping and storage. Season a little earlier than Lucretia.

We shall be glad to help you with your planting problems. We plan and plant complete and will be glad to discuss with you any problems you may have.

We have had a good growing season and our stock is nice.

We invite you to visit the nursery any time but will not sell anything on Sunday.

APPLE TREES

Yellow Transparent. Very early yellow Apple. Good quality. Ripens early June.

Early Harvest. Medium to large size. Yellow skin. Ripens early June.

Red Astrachan. Large deep red. Ripens June.

Mangum Bonum. Greenish yellow with red and white spots. Autumn.

Horse. Large, yellow, sometimes red next to sun. Ripens in August.

Delicious. Dark red, juicy and fine grained. Finest late Apple. Ripens late Fall.

Winesap. Yellow with red. Does well here.

Stayman Winesap. Flesh firm and crisp. Rich flavor. Red and yellow.

Yates. Small fruit, red with white dots. Flesh tender and crisp. Very productive. Ripens October. Best keeper here.

CHERRY TREES

May Duke. Large dark red, one of the best. Ripens May 20th.

Early Richmond. Medium size, red. Ripens about the middle of May.

PLUM TREES

Abundance. Medium round, skin yellow with red flush. Flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid. Ripens early June.

Kelsy. Creamy yellow, fine flavor. Ripens last of July.

GRAPE VINES

Concord. Dark purple or black. Bunches and berries extra large. Ripens midseason.

Moore's Early. Black with blue cast. Early. Bunches medium.

Niagara. White. Bunches medium, berries large. Healthy. Ripens midseason.

Lutie. Early, brownish red. Large bunches and berries.

White Scuppernong. Well known white Grape.

Black James. Probably the largest of the scuppernong family.

FIGS

Brown Turkey. Medium to large size, amber colored shading to pink around the seeds, flesh solid.

DIXIE RED RASPBERRY

Resistant to disease, productive, requires support either on a trellis or stake. Medium size, round, dark red, small seeded, high quality berries. Especially good preserved or frozen. Firm, keeps well.

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We have had a good growing season and our stock is nice.

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The New ✓ BRAKE PECAN

THE THINNEST SHELL OF ALL
THE FIRST PATENTED PECAN

The Brake Pecan was introduced by Mr. William Brake, Rocky Mount, N. C. The original tree at 25 years of age was 1 foot 10 inches in diameter, beautifully shaped for a shade tree. It has borne an average of more than 100 lbs. of nuts per year for the last seven years. It is remarkably free from diseases of any kind. Its mother tree from which the nut came that was planted to produce the Pecan was over 100 years old when cut down and was producing 300 to 400 lbs. of nuts per year.

The Brake Pecan is characterized particularly by its extraordinary thin shell, its regularity of shape, its plump kernels of good flavor and its superior cracking out qualities. The nut is of medium size with a shell so thin it cracks nearly as easily as a peanut. The kernel percentage runs from 60% to 66%. In 1934, Mr. Brake was awarded the the Brinkley cup at the Texas Pecan Show for the best shell-
ing Pecan. The Brake Pecan shelled 100% whole halves and was 62.7% kernel by weight.

We are the sole distributors of the Brake Pecan east of the Mississippi and highly recommend it for home planting. We have available a fine stock of straight bodied, heavily rooted trees.

PABST PECAN

Nut somewhat larger than Stuart. Good quality, heavy bearer.

Pecan trees are one of our specialties. From all of the trees we sold in 1937, there has been only one tree reported which failed to grow. We are proud of this record and solicit your orders for Pecan trees with perfect confidence that you will be more than pleased with them. When buying Pecan trees, it is advisable to buy more than one variety, unless there are other Pecan trees close to the place they are to be planted. It has been proven that Pecans bear much more heavily when allowed to cross pollinate.

other Pecan trees close to the place they are to be planted. It has been proven that Pecans bear much more heavily when allowed to cross pollinate.

✓ COECLON PEAR

A blight-resistant, heavy fruiting Pear tree. The fruit is medium size and is excellent for canning or preserving. It is also a good eating Pear if allowed to get thoroughly ripe.

We have been producing and selling Coeclon Pear trees for 10 years and have had during that time, only one complaint because of blight. We did not see the tree which was reported and will always wonder if the trouble was not something else.

Several years ago, we top-worked a Keiffer tree with Coeclon buds. One Keiffer limb has come out below the Coeclon limbs and for 2 or 3 years it has blighted regularly while the Coeclon part of the tree is perfectly free from any signs of blight.

There are other blight proof Pears which differ from Coeclon in that they have a crop of Pears about once in 5 years. We have watched Coeclon Pears for 15 years. During this time it has borne 13 crops of Pears. There were no Pears of any kind the two years it failed to bear, the cold weather killed them all.

We highly recommend Coeclon and sell them with complete confidence that they will give satisfaction



Coeclon Pear

